CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

VOL. VIII. Charlotte, (N. C.) June 1, 1838. NO. 400.

...ICE.

...ving qualified as ad-... of the estate of James S. ... requests all persons indebted to said estate to come forward and settle; and those having claims are notified to present them properly authenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

A. M. BARRY, Adm'r.

...1838. 100

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

LUTTERFORD & OLIVER,
Merchant Tailors,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET, RALEIGH, N. C.

THE Subscribers have just received, and are now opening at their store, a beautiful assortment of Goods in their line, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres and vestings of every colour and quality, in fact every thing that can be found in any similar establishment in the Country—which we respectfully request our friends and the public to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell on such terms as cannot fail to suit the purchaser.

LUTTERFORD & OLIVER.

Raleigh, May 7, 1838. 100

☞ Orders from a distance will meet with prompt attention. L. & O.

New Public House in Charlotte.

MECKLENBURG HOTEL,
Situated about 150 yards North East of the Court-House.

THE subscriber takes this method of informing the citizens of Mecklenburg and the adjoining counties, and the public generally, that this House, is now open for the reception of

Boarders & Travellers.

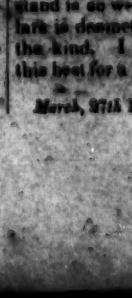
This house has undergone thorough repair, expressly for the purpose now occupied, with the addition of large Stables, which makes it very comfortable. He promises that no want of attention shall be wanting to accommodate and please all who may favour him with their custom. His Table shall be furnished with the best the country affords, his house attended with faithful servants, his Stables with plenty, and attended with good Ostlers, and he hopes by close attention to business and good accommodation to merit a liberal share of the public patronage.

W. F. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, April 10, 1838. 93-1y

☞ He would also inform his friends and customers that he has moved his ***Stock of Goods*** to the new store room, one door north, near to the Tin Shop, where he would be glad to see all who want to buy bargains. W. F. A.

10 Dollars Reward.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday the 10th of May, a negro girl named *SALLY*, about 17 years old, heavy built, had on when she left home a spotted calico frock and a red shawl round her neck. It is supposed that she will make back to Virginia through Charlotte. The above reward will be paid to any person who will take said negro and lodge her in jail. Information can be directed to Spring Rock.

JAS. ROBINSON.

Fishing Creek, Chester Dist. S. C.
May 12, 1838. 1400r

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.

Samuel H. Smith } Original Attachment.
vs.
B. M. Flanagan.

Levied on 3 negroes, supposed to belong to defendant, viz: Lucius, about 12 years old, Wallace six years old, and Nancy eleven years old.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in April, A. D. 1838. B. OATES, C. C. C.

May 8, 1838. Price adv. $3. 100

NOTICE.

HAVING purchased from J. R. Neely his House and Lots in Charlotte, the same is now for rent or lease, for one or more years, if applied for immediately. The stand is so well known that further particulars is deemed unnecessary in an article of the kind. I will only say that it is one of the best for a Tavern in Charlotte.

GEORGE CROSS.

March, 27th 1838. 91tf

From the Raleigh Register.

The Tree of Legal Knowledge.

We do not know when we have seen any thing, to which we have taken a greater fancy, than to "The Tree of Legal Knowledge," a most curious and interesting publication for which the public are indebted to our enterprising Townsmen, Messrs. Turner & Hughes. Perhaps, our pleasure has been heightened by a knowledge of the fact, that the whole affair is a North-Carolina "action"—being in its inception, design and finish, the production of North-Carolina heads; and to crown all, dedicated to one of the most eminent Jurists of this or any other country, the Hon. William Gaston. But we hear the reader exclaim,—"What is this Tree of Legal Knowledge?" We will endeavor briefly to satisfy his curiosity, though the most elaborate description would fail to convey a clear perception of the beauty and value of the thing.

It is a large ATLAS, containing five coloured Maps, which may be separated and fitted together on canvass, so as to make one large Map, illustrating the Common Law of England; or, they may be arranged, so as to make a very interesting set of Pictures for an Office or Parlor. This law is typified under the semblance of a TREE, the branches whereof, as they spread out in multitudinous ramifications, represent the principal subdivisions of the rights of persons, the rights of things, private wrongs and public wrongs, according to the classification of Blackstone, upon whose Commentaries the Tree is founded.

The great object is to impress upon the mind the methodical divisions and subdivisions of the Commentaries, and is designed, principally, as an Assistant to Students in the study of the Law. And the Author has most admirably accomplished his purpose. It is an admitted axiom, that the mind more readily grasps, and more vividly retains impressions communicated through the sense of perception, than in any other way. And how clothing of the fixed principles of the glorious Science of Law, in the garb of material objects, will, we have no doubt, prove as useful in fixing the various divisions and sub-divisions of it firmly on the mind, as does the pencil of the Artist, in portraying the striking events of the past, or the Atlas, in communicating the knowledge of countries described by the traveller.

We understand that the publication is highly spoken of in New York, where it first appeared, some of the most eminent public men there having borne testimony to its value. To the most superficial observer it must be obvious, that the "Tree of legal knowledge" will not only greatly abridge the labors of the Student, but prove useful to the settled practitioner also, in consolidating his learning, and forming an instructive and ornamental appendage to his Office. The man of letters, too, who is desirous of becoming acquainted with that system of laws, of which ours is principally composed, and which is highly necessary to every legislator and scholar, will be materially benefitted by its use.

As the preparation of materials for the work has been very expensive to the publishers, and the size of the edition will be regulated entirely by the number of Subscribers, we advise all who desire to be furnished with a copy of the work to make immediate application. They will not repent having contributed their patronage.

Domestic Management.—The following article is from the pen of Mrs. Constant, the Editress of the Mother's Monthly Journal:

Child: Mother, I want a piece of cake.

Mother: I hav'nt got any—it's all gone.

C: I know there's some up in the cupboard; I saw it when you opened the door.

M: Well, you don't need any now; cake hurts children.

C: No it don't, (whining) I do want a piece; mother, mayn't I have a piece?

M: Be still, I can't get up now, I'm busy.

C: (crying aloud) I want a piece of cake, I want a piece of cake.

M: Be still, I say, I shan't give you a bit if you dont leave off crying.

C: (still crying) I want a piece of cake. I want a piece of cake, I want a piece of cake.

M: (rising hastily and reaching a piece.) There, take that, and hold your tongue!—Eat it up quick, I hear Ben coming. Now don't tell him you've had any.

(Ben enters) *C:* I've had a piece of cake; you can't have any.

Ben: Yes I will; mother give me a piece.

M: There, take that; it seems as if I never could keep a bit of any thing in the house. You see, sir, (to the child) if you get any thing next time!

(Another room) *C:* I've had a piece of cake!

Young Sister. Oh, I want some too.

C: Well, you *haul*, and mother'll give you a piece.

A Baltimore paper says, a *Human Skeleton* has been brought to that city from the Rocky Mountains, near the head waters of the Missouri, in height *eight feet nine inches*, and weighing *one hundred and eighty* pounds.

From the Raleigh Standard.

OUR TRIP.

We make no apology for giving our readers some observations relative to our visit to Wilmington, where may be always found a fair sample of good old N. Carolina hospitality and kindness, as well as in the staunch Democratic counties of New Hanover, Duplin, and Sampson, through which we passed and passed. We make no apology we say—for these observations relate to improvements, most of which are interesting to our citizens generally.

And first, as to the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road. There are 55 miles of this road graded from Wilmington, in a continuous line, besides about 22 miles in detached pieces between the termination of the 55 miles and Waynesborough. Nearly all the heavy grading between Wilmington and Waynesboro' is completed; the gaps that are to be filled in are mostly the light work. At the Roanoke end, the road is graded to Enfield, 12½ miles south of Halifax, and the superstructure nearly completed; this, with the 7½ miles from Halifax to Weldon, already finished, will make 20 miles at the north end of the road, which will be in use by the middle of June, and probably earlier. At the Wilmington end, the rails are now laid and ready for the trup, for about 42 miles, and 10 miles more are in a state of forwardness, the timber being dressed and most of it laid down. The necessary iron is hourly expected, which can be spiked down at the rate of 1 mile per day. It is confidently believed that the road will be finished to the Duplin Court-House road, before the expiration of the month of July next, and that a Locomotive and train will cross the Neuse by Christmas.

Of the steam boats owned by the company, we shall not attempt a description. We can give dimensions, speed, power, &c., but it is difficult to enumerate the various elegancies and conveniences of a modern Steam Packet. There are two packets, the Boston and the North Carolina. The *Boston* is 148 feet long; 28½ beam; and 9½ hold; burthen 380 tons, and draws 7½ to 8 feet water, when loaded. She has two engines with copper boilers, each 75 horse power, and finished in the best style of workmanship. The *Boston* has three cabins, besides state rooms, and can accommodate 300 passengers.

The *North Carolina* is 167½ feet long; 24 feet beam; 9½ feet hold; burthen 370 tons, and draws 5 feet water when loaded. Her engine is 100 horse power, with copper boilers, &c., of the most approved construction. She has a ladies' and two gentlemen's cabins, besides the saloon and state rooms, and can accommodate 80 to 100 passengers.

At present, the boats run (between them) but two trips each week. Another boat similar to the *North Carolina* will be completed in July, when three trips per week, to Charleston, will be made. The *North Carolina* has been running since the 5th December last; and although the captain has positive orders to run no risks of bad weather, she has lost but two trips on her regular days.

The *North Carolina*, cost nearly sixty thousand dollars; the *Boston* about forty-five thousand. The *Boston* has been out in two severe gales, and made a harbor, each time, without any difficulty.

The only buildings as yet erected by the company, are a machine shop, 150 by 40 feet, of brick, covered with slate; a temporary wooden building for blacksmiths and carpenters shops, and a wood shed. Other buildings will be erected as the road progresses. There are, as yet, but two locomotives on the road; but two others, manufactured in Richmond, Virg., are daily expected.

The habits of the operatives on this road, are strictly *temperate*; we think this an important matter; none but temperate persons should be trusted with the management of locomotives, steam boats or stages. Were this universally the case, it is obvious that accidents would be much less frequent.

Business is unusually dull on the seaboard at this season, and in Wilmington it is uncommonly so at this time. There is, notwithstanding the "hard times," a marked improvement in the place, and a sober and discreet rise in the value of property. The Baptists have just completed a very neat edifice for public worship; and several private dwellings are going up.

The King Fish of Barren River Caught.—On this day week, we learn that Messrs. Hobson and Powel (our most expert anglers) were fortunate enough to catch, (in our river three miles above Bowling Green.) with a small perch hook, a *blue cat fish* that weighed *one hundred and thirty one pounds*, and measured at least six feet. Where such fish can flourish, steamboats may in safety flourish.—*Gazette.*

In the twenty-six States, there are eighteen Whig Governors, and eight treading in the footsteps. Of the latter, three, namely, in New York, Mississippi and Michigan, will have leave to retire at the next election.

From the Madisonian.

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

The next case we give is that of

E. H. Sterling, Receiver at Chechoma, Miss.—On the 6th January, 1838, the Secretary of the Treasury acknowledged the receipt of a letter from him of the 2[illegible] and remarked, that he [illegible] further advices as to the [illegible] money in his possession, arising from recent land sales in his district. And he intimated that "returns from the bank of deposite to the 9th ult. contain no evidence of any credit to the Treasury by you; and as from your letter there was reason to expect the public money would not be retained beyond that period, I am the more concerned at the omission"—he then called his attention to "his obligation to deposite the money most promptly."

Again on the 5th March, he is informed, that it had been represented to the Department that receivers in Mississippi had been engaged in trafficking in Bank notes they received in payment of public lands, "by exchanging them for bank notes of inferior value;" and he was desired to give a "prompt answer to this inquiry." Again on the 25th March, he was informed that no returns had been received from him since the establishment of his office, and that further neglect would be reported to the President. Again he was informed on the 26th of Feb. 1838, with many other receivers, that it had been intimated that a practice prevailed in some of the land offices of permitting entries and issuing certificates, without payment at the time of entry. Again, on the 27th March, complaint was made that no return had been made to the Department, and that he had refused to receive in part payment of public lands a draft of the Bank of Virginia, unless there was first paid to him two dollars discount on the same.

The Auditor of the Treasury's list of defaulters reports Mr. Sterling a debtor to the Government in the sum of $11,761 52; and his sureties to be J. C. Wilkins and R. J. Walker.

The next case we detail is that of

A. Mitchell, Receiver at Cahawba, Alabama.—On the 4th February, 1836, the Secretary informed him that no returns had been received from the office for the months of October, November and December, and such neglect repeated would be reported to the President. On the 2d March, he was informed that "the suspension of the business of the land office, for the purpose of enabling you to make out your monthly returns, cannot be permitted. Again on the 24th November, he was written to as follows. "Besides the neglect complained of in my letter of the 18th instant, I regret to notice another equally culpable; it is the omission to deposite the public money at the intervals prescribed by the Department. It appears that no deposite has been made by you since 20th July last, although the balance on hand on the 31st August, amounted to $62,916—as shown by your returns of that date." Again on the 17th January, 1838, he was informed that a charge had been made against his sureties for his charging a discount on specie received in payment of public lands," and an explanation required from him. Again on the 19th February, his letter of the third was acknowledged, and he was informed that neither himself nor any one in his employment should deal in exchanges, as it tended to produce complaints.

The report of the Secretary, of January, returns Mr. Mitchell a defaulter in the sum of $24,626 54, due 9th Feb. 1837, on which he had been sued. The amount of his bond $40,000.

The next case we present is that of

A. Hotchins, Receiver at Ionia, Michigan.—On the 23d January, 1837, the Secretary wrote that it again becomes my disagreeable duty to notice your omission to transmit your returns for October, November, and December last." Again, on the 13th February, the receipt of the December return was acknowledged, and he was informed that those for October and November previous, had not been received. On the 14th of April, he was informed that an investigation into the charges that had been preferred against him had been directed. Under date of 13th February, 1838, he was informed that Mr. Whipple, who was appointed to investigate the charges of official misconduct preferred against him, reported his apprehension that the public money had been misapplied; and that he reported a deficiency of $8,000 in the vault of the office. He was also informed that "it appears, that between the time of the examination at the land office, and the interview at Detroit, you withdrew from the vault the sum of $8,212 50, which sum you carried with you to Detroit." An explanation and an early reply was called for.—On the 27th February, 1837, the Secretary informed him that "the Treasurer of the United States has this day reported to me that draft No. 2214, issued upon you by him on the 29th August last, in favor of paymaster R. A. Forsyth, for 10,000 dollars, was refused payment at your office on the 16th Nov. last, and then and there protested for non payment. Your return for November shows a balance of public money in your hands, subject to the draft of the Treasurer, to be $15,234. I have to request an immediate explanation of the draft in question, under these circumstances."—On the 26th February, all further entries and sale were directed to be suspended.

Mr. Whipple, the agent appointed, under date of the 24th January last, in a letter directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, commenting on an extract of a letter from the chief clerk then in the office, which he enclosed, detailing the conduct of Mr. Hutchins, in relation to the deficiency, thus remarks: "The above renders it unnecessary for me to say that the misconduct of the receiver, consisted, first, in exhibiting his balance of about $9,000 in his favor, when no such balance existed or was due him; secondly, in not entering in the proper book the sum of $8,000 taken from the vault; and thirdly, in representing to me the sum of $8,000 and upwards, necessary to make up the deficit at the land office, was procured from the bank of Michigan, when, in fact, it constituted a part of the identical money in the vault, when the same was opened for my inspection."

Mr. Whipple remarks, "the development herein made, is as disagreeable to me, as it will appear surprising to the Department; the more especially as it implicates one who has always sustained a high character for integrity, and has received repeated proofs of confidence from his immediate neighbors.

We will now refer to some insulated cases which we find in the report, without going into all the details. The first related to

Messrs Cannon, Receiver at New Orleans.—On the 17th November, the Secretary wrote him:—"From your returns received this day, I am at length advised of the state of your accounts up to the 30th June last, and it is with no little surprise that I perceive you have failed to deposit the public moneys on hand in the bank, in the contravention of the department and the law requires." "I must, (said he) therefore require that the sum re-

...NOTICE.

...WING to the pressure of the times we ...shall hereafter sell at the following ...
...Bar Iron, ... cts. per lb.
...Tire and thin Band ... cts. per lb.
...at 7 cents per lb.
...gs at 6½ cents per lb.
...Irons 16 cents per lb.
FULENWIDER & SUTTON.
...17, 1838. 100f

...ATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
...MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
...of Pleas and Quarter ..., April Term, 1838.
...H. Wilson, Executor ... ration by ... of W. Morrison, ... ance of ... ge.
...ason W. W. Paris ... the Peace. ... ed on the lands of defendant, ...ands of Jonathan Reid, Zenas ... ...chels, lying on the waters of Steel ...
...appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is an inhabitant of another State, *Ordered, therefore*, publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, for said J. W. W. Paris ...pear at the next Court of Pleas and ... Sessions, to be held for the county ...klenburg, at the Courthouse in Char... on the 4th Monday in July next, and ... and there show cause, (if any he has) ... an Order should not be made for the ... said land.
...ness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said ..., at Office, the 4th Monday in April, ...1838.
B. OATES, C. C. C.
...1838. Price adv. $5. 100d

Patent Steam
...EATHER RENOVATOR
FOR
Economy and Health.

...E subscribers having purchased the ...right of using the above Machine in ...unty of Mecklenburg, respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, ...y have one in operation in Charlotte. ...ny one in the town or its vicinity ...ve their beds renovated. The peo... the country are informed that they ...to visit every neighborhood in a short ...on that all may have an opportunity of ...ing its utility. For further particulars ...ntbills.
A. MONTGOMERY.
G. W. HOUSTON.
...17, 1838. 98tf

...ANTATION & FERRY
FOR SALE.

I WILL sell my Plantation lying in Lincoln county, immediately along ...est bank of the Catawba River, ten ...south west from Charlotte, 6 miles ...the Tuckaseege Ford, between the ...n of the south fork with the main ...ver, and known as "Martin's Ferry," ...ning about 300 acres. The land is ... There is a good log house and oth... buildings on the premises, and it is a ...lace for a Ferry if properly attended. ...t is deemed unnecessary to give fur... particulars, as no person will buy without viewing the property. Any one ...h to purchase can get any informa... by applying at the Ferry, to the pre..., or by letter to myself, at ..., N. C. Terms shall be moderate and easy.
A. H. MARTIN.
...18, 1838. 100

The Lincoln Transcript will insert the above three times and forward its account to the subscriber.
A. H. M.

Wanted,
...20 Journeymen Cabinet Makers.—...workmen of sober and steady habits, ...ment work and good wages will be given. No others need apply.
JOS. F. PRITCHARD.
...ville, May 1, 1838. 100f

ported to be due by your return of the 30th June last ($278,840 73) be deposited forthwith."

The next case in that rebuking tone

The Receiver, at Fayette, Missouri.—To him, under date of the 23d April, 1837, the Secretary wrote thus: "Observing that of the deposite made by you on the 23d ultimo, $14,110 were in bank notes. I have to request you will inform me when these notes were received, and if since the 15th of December last, that you will state by what authority they were received. At the same time, I would inquire why the particular moneys received in payment for lands are not entered on your monthly returns, as the instructions of the department require."

Under the specie circular if we recollect rightly, no bank notes were permitted to be received in payment of public lands subsequent to the 15th December, 1836.

The next and [illegible] we will at this time notice, affords a recent one, viz: that of

The Receiver, at Jackson, Mississippi.—Under date of the 3d of November, 1837, the Secretary wrote as follows:—"The department has noticed, with deep regret, great remissness in the discharge of your official duties for some time; among these is the omission to render your quarterly accounts to the general land office for settlement, and your monthly returns to this office. No return of the latter description has been received since the one for January last, and it is but a few days since your quarterly accounts for any part of the present year have been rendered. Besides these irregularities, others equally prejudicial to the interest of the public are disclosed in the report of the recent examination of the land office under your charge; among which are the following, viz:

1st. Habitual neglect to superintend in person the business of your office.

2d. Carelessness in keeping the books and records since November last, and in the preservation of them by the clerks employed by you.

3d. Irregularity in stating your quarterly accounts, by introducing deposites and other items of a subsequent date into them; and thus keeping out of view the real balance of public money in your hands.

4th. Receipt of bank notes, contrary to the orders of the department, a sum of that kind of money of $8,000 and upwards, appearing to be in your hands."

We give these facts, in relation to one class of public officers, which the "reform bill" contemplates creating the depositaries, and the keepers of the people's treasure. We have no desire to add to the excitement which they are well calculated to produce upon the minds of the public by any expressions of our own. The facts need not be aggravated. The simple form in which they exist and come before the public, will in our opinion, excite one universal burst of popular indignation against the proposed abominable Sub-treasury scheme in any shape.

The single case of the office and officer at Iowa, shows the utter inability of vaults, locks, bars and bolts, to make the public money secure from the hands of depredators. Of what use would have been the "Hydrostatic balance," or "the sliding draws," in this case? They would have served only as bases for ridicule—The loss of the money with which it is reported the receiver absconded, is nothing compared with the consequences to which the temptation led. Here was an individual, who "always sustained a high character for integrity," under the alluring temptations of the system, which he was unable to withstand, precipitating himself, in a little hour, to the lowest depth of ruin, infamy and disgrace! The evidences that case alone affords, should, in our opinion, forever stamp the whole scheme with the condemnation of all honest men.

But whatever may be our own opinion as to the propriety of the policy pursued, which permitted individuals holding official stations, as well as daily receiving the public moneys, to be continued in office month after month, and year after year, guilty of such irregularities of conduct, until they at last became defaulters in vast sums, we shall leave the public to draw their own conclusions from the facts.

We have selected receivers located in every section of the country, in the preceding history of their transactions; and it appears to us, that a "certain keenness in the code of morality," which Mr. Garesche describes as moving not in a limited circle" in Mississippi, has not been circumscribed within any more limited sphere in many of the other offices out of that State.

We cannot, however, but express our surprise, that any individual, with all these facts and proofs of carelessness and defalcations, so constantly happening, as we have shown, could have ever recommended the custody and safe keeping of the public money to be intrusted to such a class of public officers. And still more, that the recommendation should have been renewed after all the disasters which are shown to have occurred subsequent to the time the recommendation was first made. We think the people will not be less astonished than ourselves when they read the facts.

We now turn to the other classes of public officers to whose hands it is contemplated under the "reform bill," to place the keeping of the public moneys. The Collectors of Customs. The following references to the report of the Secretary are made to show, that this class are not altogether free of irregularities, connected with their public duties.

On the 20th of November, 1834, the Secretary of the Treasury addressed a circular to seventeen collectors, as follows: "Your return of moneys received and expended under the act for the relief of sick and disabled seamen for the quarter ending the 30th Sept. last, has not been received." Again on the 30th Dec., 1834, he addressed two of them as follows: "As the returns referred to in my letter of the 20th ult. have not been received, I have to request that you will state the reason of this continued neglect." I beg leave to call your attention to the subject."

Under date of August 3d. 1837, the Secretary writes the Collector at Oswego, New York: "The Department has, much to its surprise, just received notice of protest of the Treasurer's draft, No. 1,267 drawn on you in favor of E. Kirby, paymaster in the army, for seven thousand dollars. I have, therefore to request from you an explanation of the cause of this draft having been dishonored, and to inform you that, unless satisfactory reasons are furnished, it will become necessary to institute suit upon your official bond."

We could enlarge our quotations from the twenty odd pages of the report, in relation to the delinquencies of the Collectors; but consider it quite unnecessary. Enough, we apprehend, has been given to satisfy the public mind as to the irregularity of that class of officers.

After such an exhibition as we have here given of the irregularities and defalcations of recent occurrence, (and they are but a small part of what the report contains, which have occurred since 1834,) will the people be satisfied that there is any security in leaving the public moneys, as proposed, in the hands of these individual executive agents? Bondsmen, vaults, and safes, afford no protection against malfeasance, irregularities, and a perverse use of the use of the people's money.

Why, as a political concern, ought the Administration to break?—Because it has been trading on the borrowed capital of Jackson's popularity.—*Cincinnati Express.*

General Assembly.—The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, met on Thursday morning at the 7th Presbyterian Church of this city. A very large number of delegates were present, and the house was crowded with spectators. Preparatory to the opening of the proceedings, a sermon was delivered by Dr. Elliott, the moderator of the last Assembly. After the discourse, the Moderator requested the Clerk to read the names of the Commissioners. The Clerk then read the names of those whose credentials had been accepted. Before this was commenced, Mr. Patton of New York, rose and asked leave to offer a series of resolutions. The Moderator declared him out of order, requested him to sit down, and directed the Clerk to proceed.

The calling of the roll, which omitted the names of the delegates within the limits of the Synods cut off by the last Assembly, and the 3d Presbytery of Philadelphia being finished, a number of these delegates presented their commissions, which were rejected. Mr. Cleaveland of Michigan, then read a protest against the organization of the Assembly by a portion of that body, and moved that the Rev. Dr. Beman of New York, (one of the New School) act as Moderator, which was agreed to by those opposed to Dr. Elliott and his friends of the Old School. Mr. Gilbert was appointed Clerk.

A motion was then made that "The General Assembly" adjourn to meet at the First Presbyterian Church, which was responded to by many voices; at this moment a large number of persons in the galleries testified their approbation in a manner rather too boisterous for a place of worship. That portion of the Assembly organised by Dr. Beman having repaired to the First Presbyterian Church they there elected Dr. Fisher Moderator, appointed a committee to obtain the book from the Clerk of the last Assembly, and then adjourned.

After this withdrawal, the remaining portion of the assembly (the old school,) then proceeded to organise, and elected William S. Plumer of Virginia, as moderator, and E. W. Crane of New York, clerk. The duties of moderator were then read from the Book of Discipline by Dr. Elliott to Mr. Plumer, who responded to them, and delivered an address on taking the chair. A committee of five was appointed to review and report on the proceedings of the morning, and an adjournment took place until the afternoon. From what we have observed in this matter, the two parties have reason to congratulate themselves upon the separation thus effected.—*Pennsylvanian.*

A new paper has been commenced in New York called the "Herald of Holiness"—published by Edmond Palmer, "without money and without price." Mr. Palmer says he "has nothing to do with money, being convinced that it is not, as most persons suppose, a perverted, but a perverting institution; an engine of oppression, and a curse to all mankind." All this may be very true: but still we are at a loss to conceive how Mr. Edmund Palmer manages to live without contaminating his fingers with the base stuff, and more than all how he manages to get his paper printed without paying for it. That were a secret worth knowing. Indeed, if Mr. Palmer will apprize the world of his *modus operandi*, there will no longer be any excuse for meddling with money; and therefore that will be the shortest possible cut to the great change he proposes in the economy of human life. Mr. Palmer has other great Reforms in view—the abolition of "human government," and the overthrow of the "nominal church"—which will be effected, doubtless, about the same time that men come to the conclusion that gold and silver and "promises to pay" are no more valuable than brick-dust and blank paper. But, if Mr. Palmer succeeds in living without money, and in printing a paper too, we do not see why others may not "follow in his footsteps," though he be for a time solitary and alone." We fear, however, that he will fail in his "Experiment;" and that, like the Irishman's horse, he will die just as he has learned to live without eating, or else that he will be cast into the debtor's prison just as he has devised a plan to print a paper without paying for it. However, we shall await the *denouement*, (as newspaper paragraphists say,) with intense anxiety!—*Lynch. Va.*

Philadelphia, May 14.—*Another Million in Specie.*—Quite a sensation was produced yesterday by the appearance of thirty-two drays immediately opposite the Bank of the United States, each dray containing six kegs, and each keg, as is supposed, about $5,000 in specie, the whole amount to about a million. The 'Monster,' it seems, is getting stronger, now having within its vaults upwards of 7,000,000.—*Phila. Inq.*

Connubial Bliss.—A young lady, residing at Farrington, Ontario county, possessed of great charms, personal and mental, rich, and highly esteemed by her family and friends, committed suicide 15 days after marriage! Her husband, turned out to be a drunkard.

Beastly Intemperance.—We perceive in the Cincinnati papers, that "*three* hogs were taken up in the street of that city, quite intoxicated from eating cherries which had been steeped in rum." These animals deserve to be severely punished for setting such a bad example.

Loco Focoism.—It is stated that seven of the newly appointed Custom House officers in N. York cannot write their names.

From the Baltimore American.

THE GREAT ARCTIC PROBLEM SOLVED.

One of the most important geographical discoveries of the age (says the Journal of Commerce) is made known to us through the London Morning Chronicle of April 19th. It is no less than a solution of the long pending problem whether or not there is a communication by water from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, around the northern portion of the American continent. It is now ascertained that there is such a communication. The narrative of its discovery is published in the Morning Chronicle.

The following abbreviation of the contents of this interesting narrative is copied from the New York Evening Post of Monday:

"The scientific expedition undertaken at the expense of the Hudson's Bay Company, to survey the extreme northern coast of America, has in part fulfilled its object. Messrs. Deane and Simpson, with ten attendants, reached Fort Good Hope, the northernmost settlement of the company, on the 4th of July last, and descended the Mackenzie river in boats. They reached the ocean on the 9th of July, and, proceeding westerly, followed the line of coast to Point Barrow. They thus completed the survey of the coast between the extreme points laid down by Captain Brechery and Capt. Franklin.

"They passed a few days with the Esquimaux at the Point, and setting out on their return, reached Fort Norman on the 4th of September, having been 64 days absent. From Fort Norman they were, at the time the despatches were sent, preparing to proceed to a settlement which had been got ready for them at the east end of Great Bear Lake. Here they were to winter, and in July next to resume their labors. Proceeding to the eastward, they hope to connect the discoveries of Franklin and Back and then complete the survey of the whole coast of North America."

"*Gen. Waddy Thompson of S. C.*—Amidst the general defection of our late South Carolina allies, the fidelity of this able gentleman to the principles common to the Whigs is beyond all praise. The representative of Mr. Calhoun's district, it might reasonably have been feared that he, too, would have followed the lead of that distinguished gentleman. But he has nobly maintained his position as an opponent of the Administration. His recent speech against the Treasury Note bill is highly extolled—"One of the most valuable parts of it (says the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot,) was the lucid and forcible exposition of the pernicious working of the Sub-Treasury scheme and its relatives and companionities, on *the interests of the South.* Here Gen. Thompson takes ground directly opposite to that assumed by Mr. Calhoun and his corps; and he dwelt upon the injurious operation of the policy with a copiousness and variety of illustration which the latter will find it difficult to answer.

THE WHIGS OF NEW YORK

FROM THE ALBANY PAPERS.

The Whig members of the Legislature met in the Assembly Chamber on the evening of the 18th of April, immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature.

The Hon. F. A. Tallmadge, of the Senate was called to the chair; and the Hon. Mitchell Sanford and the Hon. V. C. White, of the Assembly, were appointed secretaries.

After a free interchange of opinions in relation to the subjects embraced in them, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That notwithstanding our individual preferences for any of the distinguished statesmen who have stood firmly by their principles and their country amid the corruptions and dangers which have surrounded and assailed them, we will yield them all, and give to the candidates nominated by such convention our united and most cordial support.

Resolved, That we do recommend to the Democratic Whigs throughout the Union, the assembling of a NATIONAL CONVENTION, at such time and place as the Whig members of Congress may designate, to nominate candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

We said, in Friday's paper, that the Treasury Note bill passed its third reading by the casting vote of the Speaker. The Government paper takes comfort to itself in supposing this to be a misstatement. It is, however, substantially true, though not critically accurate. The question on which the Speaker gave the casting vote was on the passage of the bill *to* a third reading. It was in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" The main question was on ordering the bill to a third reading. The decision of this question in the negative would have left the bill open to the further action of the House, by amendment or otherwise. Its decision in the affirmative, by the casting vote of the Speaker, took it out of the power of the House, for the purpose of amendment, or for any other purpose, and was the test question. It was the essential vote, we repeat, by which the bill passed *to* a third reading, and was the vote which, in every other man's mind, as well as in ours, settled the fate of the bill.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

A story is told of a monkey in a barbers' shop who watched, with great interest, the movements of a man shaving himself. As soon as the man departed the monkey snatched up the razor and drawing a few strokes across his neck cut his throat. So it is with Mr. Van Buren. He has "travelled in the footsteps" of General Jackson, till like the monkey imitating the man shaving himself he has cut his throat.

FROM FLORIDA.

We learn from a passenger in the United States Steamer Poinsett, arrived here yesterday, from Black [illegible] that about 350 Indians had given in to Gen. Taylor's camp, with Alligator and Coacoochee at their head. Five companies of the 4th Regiment United States Artillery, arrived at Savannah on Saturday last, and proceeded immediately on their way to the Cherokee Country. Two Companies left the day before, and two more would leave in a few days.—*Charleston Mercury.*

Savannah, May 12.

From an officer of the army who arrived yesterday from St. Augustine in the Revenue Cutter Campbell Capt. Cost, we hear that Col. Harney had a sharp skirmish with Sam Jones on the 27th ult., about 20 miles below Key Biscayne. Sam Jones fled with his followers a large proportion of whom were women and children into the everglades, before Col. H. could come up with him. One squaw was captured, from whom Col. H. learned that Sam Jones had made junction with the Spanish Indians on the Keys, and that his party consisted of 36 Mickasukies and 27 Seminoles; that Halleck Hadjo of Tuskegee's tribe, who had been sent out to bring in the Seminoles attached to Sam Jones party, had been shot by Sam Jones which occasioned a serious difference between the Mickasukies and the Seminoles. Col. H. again started on the 30th with ten days provision in pursuit of Sam Jones, and had under his command one company of dragoons, and five companies of artillery.

We regret to learn that violence has been already committed by the Cherokees, within our limits. Dr. John Brewer, late Surveyor General of the State, has fallen a victim to their hostility. His Ferryman was killed, it is stated, a few hours previous, at the Ferry, from whence they proceeded to his home. His body was pierced by four balls.—*Milledgeville Journal.*

Georgia.—A Convention of the Union party was held at Milledgeville, on the 7th ult. for the purpose of nominating candidates for Congress. The persons received the nomination: Robert Poole, B. Graves, J. S. Patterson, D. C. Campbell, Junius Hillyer, Pinckney Warren, Alfred Iverson, Dr. J. G. M'Whorter, Charles H. Nelson. It is said a weaker ticket could not have been presented. The party must be beat run in Georgia.

The Mulberry and Silk Worms.—Mr. P. Force, of this city, has lately published a volume, comprising some 200 pages of letter-press, and ten or twelve engravings, which we should deem of great value to a growing branch of industry in our country, and one which promises, at no distant day, to constitute an important addition to the national wealth. The publication we refer to is a work on the cultivation and production of SILK, being a "*Summary of the principal Chinese treatises upon the culture of the Mulberry and the rearing of Silk Worms.*" This Summary was first translated from the Chinese language into French by order of the Minister on Agriculture and Commerce, and a copy transmitted to our Secretary of State, by whom recommendation it has been translated into English, and published here by Mr. Force.

The making of Silk has become an object of more or less attention in every portion of the Union. Unlike other branches of industry, it is confined to no section of the country, and appears well adapted to all. It has already acquired a magnitude that will probably entitle it to be considered one of the objects for statistical inquiry and report at the taking of the next census. Should it be so, we have no doubt that the result will be gratifying. The Government deserves the credit of having done something to encourage this interesting object of industry. Congress has, on two or three occasions, incurred the expense of having prepared and printed, for gratuitous distribution, large numbers of tracts, containing the best information on the subject within its reach. The work now published, on the recommendation of the Secretary of State, coming from the most ancient silk producing country in the world, and embodying in a compendious form the fruits of its matured experience, must possess peculiar value. Would not the small expense be well bestowed which would be requisite to place a dozen or two copies in the hands of each member of Congress for distribution in his district?

Mr. Hamer, says the Madisonian, is not the only Sub-Treasuryite who declines the honor of a re-election where there is no chance for it. All the Van Buren "schemers" of Georgia, except Col. Towns, decline that honor. And many others in other States will follow suit in this desperate game.

At the last Northampton (Eng.) Assizes, J. Pridmore was found guilty of flinging his aged father, with whom he had quarrelled, into a horse pond, with intent to drown him. The dutiful youth had previously sold his wife, and threatened the life of his mother.

A Household Establishment.—A wife, two children,—a good fire in a cold day,—a rocking chair,—and a newspaper.

The elegant mansion of Bushrod C. Washington, near Charleston Va., was, with most of its contents, destroyed by fire on the 8th ult. Loss $35,000.

Charlotte:

Friday, June 1, 1838.

☞ The Examination of the [illegible] in the Male Academy of this place will commence on Thursday next, at 8 o'clock. Parents, Guardians and friends to literature, are respectfully invited.

☞ *Rare Facts for the People.*—We invite attention to a communication of "Facts for the People" on the first page. We really think them worthy the perusal of all. The readers should bear in mind that these statements are compiled from authentic documents, so that there can be no mistake about their truth.

☞ *Plan of a National Bank.*—In the Senate on the 21st ult. Mr. Clay submitted the following plan for a National Bank. In his remarks on presenting this plan, he said that it had been supposed that those who were desirous of seeing a Bank of the United States established were anxious that a charter should be granted to an existing State institution, which has an eminent individual at its head, and that this was the sole object of all the exertions. Now I wish for one, to say, that I have no such purpose in view. It is not for any existing State Bank, or any particular individual at its head, that I am contending. I believe the establishment of a Bank of the United States is required by the commercial good of the whole country; and although I might be willing, if it were practicable, to adopt an existing bank as the basis of such an institution, under all circumstances, I think it most expedient that a new bank, with power to establish branches, be created and chartered under the authority of Congress." Mr. Clay remarks Mr. Gallatin as the only man in his recollection, next to Mr. Biddle, that is capable of managing a U. S. Bank; and on account of that recommendation, Mr. Clay is charged with [illegible] his friend Mr. Biddle. We see nothing to warrant such a conclusion; and the opponents of a Bank need not lay the "flattering unction to their souls" that Mr. Biddle will be deserted, for just so soon as the Whig cause gains the ascendancy, just so soon will Mr. Biddle be appointed President to a Bank of the U. S. is established, if he will accept of it. But to the plan:

1. The capital not to be extravagantly large, but at the same time, amply sufficient to enable it to perform the needful financial duties for the Government; to supply a general currency of uniform value throughout the Union; and to facilitate as much as practicable, the equalization of domestic exchange. I suppose that about fifty millions would answer all these purposes. The stock to be divided between the General Government and the States, according to their federal population, and individual subscribers. The portion assigned to the latter to be distributed at auction or by private subscription.

2. The corporation, in the spirit of a resolution recently adopted by the General Assembly of this State, one of whose Senators I have the honor to be, to receive such an organization as to limit their proportions, public and private control, to combining public and private interests. And in order to exclude the possibility of the exercise of all foreign influence, non-resident foreigners to be prohibited not only from any share in the stock or direction of the corporation, but from being, directly or indirectly, any portion of its stock. Although I do not myself think the latter restriction necessary, I would make it in deference to honest prejudices, sincerely entertained, and which a national statesman ought entirely to disregard. The bank would then be, in its origin, and continue, throughout its whole existence, a purely American institution.

3. An adequate portion of the capital to be set apart in productive stocks, and placed in places of most security, beyond the reach of the corporation, (with the exception of the accruing profits of those stocks,) sufficient to pay promptly, in any emergency, the amount of all such paper, under whatever form, that the bank shall put forth as a part of the general circulation. The bill or note of a bank, in other words, the mass of the community ought to be protected against the possibility of the failure or the suspension of a bank. The credit of the circulating medium of a country is the stability of a bank, the propriety of the exercise of which may be most controverted. The deposites with a bank, of those who obtain discounts, or make deposites, are voluntary and mutually advantageous, and they are comparatively few in number. But the reception of what is intended to be used as a part of the circulating medium of the country is scarcely a voluntary act, and those who take it who have no other concern whatever with the bank. The many ought to be guarded and secured by the legislative authority; the right of the few will secure them against loss. The [illegible] this provision is a consideration in our American banking, and the credit of first embodying it in legislative act is due to the State of New York.

4. Perfect publicity as to the state of the bank at all times, including, besides the usual [illegible] whether as drawer, endorser or surety, [illegible] ly exhibited, and open to public inspection; that should be found insecurable, the right to be secured to any citizen to ascertain at the bank the nature and extent of the responsibility of [illegible] its customers. There is no necessity to [illegible] any veil of secrecy around the ordinary business of a bank. Publicity will increase the responsibility, repress favoritism, improve the character of good paper, and, when individual losses unfortunately occur, will deprive the bank of undue advantages now enjoyed by banks possessing in the distribution of the effects of the [illegible]

5. A limitation of the dividends so as not to [illegible] theories more than — per cent. to be struck [illegible] will check undue expansions in the circulating medium, and restrain improper extension of [illegible] ness in the administration of the bank.

6. A progressive reduction in the rate of [illegible] set, so as to restrict the bank to six per [illegible] simply, or, if practicable, to only five per cent. Banks now receive at the rate of near 6 per cent. by demanding the interest in advance, and charging for an additional day. The [illegible] may be effected by forbearing to assert any [illegible] or, when the profits are likely to exceed the

...t limit of the dividends, by requiring that ...ate of interest shall be so lowered as that they ...not pass that limit.

A restriction upon the premium demanded ...pest notes and checks used for remittances, ...at the maximum, should not be more than, ...one and a half per cent. but upon any two of the ...test points in the Union. Although it may ...be practicable to regulate foreign exchange, ...ding as it does upon commercial causes ...within the control of any one Government, I ...that it is otherwise with regard to domestic ...ange.

Every practicable provision against the ex... of improper influence, on the part of the ...ire, upon the bank, and, on the part of the ...upon the elections of the country. The late ...of the United States has been, I believe, most ...ly charged with interference in the popular ...ons. There is, among the public documents ...ns of its hearing scrupulously abstained from ...interference. It never did more than was ...the natural right of self-defence by publish... such reports, speeches, and documents as ...d to place the institution and its administra... a fair point of view before the Public. But ...people entertain a just jealousy against the ...r of any interference of a bank with the elec... of the country, and every precaution ought ...taken strictly to guard against it.

Mob in Philadelphia.—We learn from the ...delphia papers, that on the night of the 17th ...ennsylvania Hall, a new building lately erec... that city, for the discussion of different sub... among the rest abolitionism, was destroyed ...ob. There is no good citizen but must re... the measures carried to such lengths, but ...adidly think, if an excuse can be found for ...nduct, the Philadelphians have one in the ...t case. All the decencies of life were out... to an alarming extent, and showed how far ...ends of amalgamation were disposed to car... ...ir doctrines. In the discussions in the Hall ...nsation as to color was made, but there was ...eral commingling of color, something like ...ats on a checker-board. It is also stated that ...Grimke, formerly of S. Carolina, who was ...married in Philadelphia, had her bridal par... ...posed of six white and six black persons. ...conduct was calculated to excite any com... ...y. The Richmond Whig remarks,

"...ver there was a case in which a commu... ...should be excused for using violence to ar... ...violation, or to enforce the observance, of ...sages of decency and well ordered society, ...se is made out for the citizens of Philadel... ...in their late proceedings ... the ...e as detailed go to prove, that there was a ...d design on the part of the abolitionists, to ...down the established ... ...special in... ...es, and both by precept and example, to ...gate principles and encourage practices sub... ...e of law and morals. The ... ...discussion" was dedicated on Monday before ...destroyed. From the time of its dedication ...it was consumed, it was the head-quarters for ...rians, infidels and abolitionists, from all re... ...who congregated there daily and nightly to ...h and practise their abominations—Negro ...s escorted white "ladies" through the streets ...ite "ladies" felt honored in sitting on the ...bench with black fellows—in marked con... ...for decency and public opinion. Such prac... ...outraging the moral sense of the communi... ...d if continued, tending inevitably to throw ...y into confusion, and to engender immorality ...ion, it could not be expected, that any people, ...g respect for themselves or affection for their ...ren, would permit to endure."

A prospect of a change in the Cabinet.—It ...en rumored for sometime that a change was ...ted to take place in some of the Executive ...rtments at Washington City; and it appears ...the following communication to the Boston ...er, that the Hon. Levi Woodbury is looking ...head and preparing for the change, by hav... ...convenient office to slip into as soon as he ...d leave the Treasury Department. We saw ...ed some time ago that he was fishing for this ..., but was inclined to disbelieve it, but the ...has come out now. He is truly, the prince ...culators.

Concord, May 18, 1838.

...is afternoon, Isaac Hill and his Council nom... ...d Levi Woodbury to be Chief Justice of ...e here called the Superior Court of Judica... ...for the State of New Hampshire. His name ...remain, as required by the constitution, three ...upon the nomination book, at the expiration ...hich time he will be appointed. It is under... ...here that he will immediately resign his ...of Secretary of the Treasury; that Amos ...ll will be his successor, and that Isaac Hill ...e Post Master General some time in June ...What will Mrs. Grundy say to this?" ...will be a bitter pill for the old lady, as Tan... ...has been expecting to be the giver of the ...ead of the Post Office Department. ...Woodbury is not 46 years old, and of course, ...ires, he can hold the office of Judge twenty... ...ears. But his real intention is to hold it on... Mr. Hubbard's term as United States Sena... ...pire.

Mr. Woodbury's acceptance of $1400 worth ...e per year, in New Hampshire, at the ex... of losing $6000 worth of office, annually, at ...ington, will look bad for Mr. Van Buren's ...istration, you must not be surprised if an ...nt should be made at Washington to pre... ...his leaving before the close of the session. ...will not wish even to have it known that he ...cept the new appointment.

We fear that the Standard is correct in re... to the character of the Albanian. Since ...blication of our article we have received in... ...ation from a creditable source, that the indi... ...referred to had changed his sentiments. He ...been residing in the family of Mr. Lovejoy ...e had become contaminated. We recall the ...ionable part of our article.

Cherokees.—A letter from a Franklin Cor... ...dent, under date of the 8th inst., contains ...owing:

...r town has been full of Volunteers for the ...days. Within that time three Buncombe ...anies have been mustered into the service, ...e making their way to Cherokee.

...pt. Avery's Company, from this county, de... ...this on Saturday, and have taken their sta... ...Mantahala River, near the road leading ...their place, through the Cherokee Nation, to ...orgia line.

...wo Companies of Burke Volunteers are en... ...d near this place, waiting further orders. ...have been here several days, and are not yet ...ed into service.

"Twenty-two wagons, laden with Bread, Sugar, Coffee, Beans, Candles and Soap for the Army, have just arrived from Augusta, to be deposited at this place.

"I cannot leave this the Indians have, in any way, altered their disposition to remain. I think they are likely to continue friendly and inoffensive, and make no further resistance than that of hiding, or attempting to escape to the mountains."—*Rutherfordton Gazette.*

☞ *Mississippi.*—Full returns have been received from Mississippi which gives the following result: Prentiss 12,... Word 11,690, Claiborne 11,260, Davis 10,... Average whig gain since July last 4494.

☞ The amount of contributions, up to our latest dates, to the sufferers in Charleston, amount to the handsome sum, of $103,276. It will be considerably increased.

☞ *Signs of the Times.*—The Passengers on board of three Steam Boats, to company lately, on the Mississippi, amused themselves by voting for a President of the U. States—which produced the following results:

Vote of the Steamer Tremont.

Henry Clay,	19
Daniel Webster,	3
Wm. Henry Harrison,	2
Martin Van Buren,	11

Vote on Steamer Tempest.

Henry Clay,	35
Daniel Webster,	2
Wm. Henry Harrison,	1
Martian Van Buren,	4

Vote on Steamer Swiss Boy.

Henry Clay,	16
Daniel Webster,	11
Wm. Henry Harrison,	1
Martin Van Buren,	4

Aggregate vote for each.

Henry Clay,	70
Daniel Webster,	16
Wm. Henry Harrison,	10
Martin Van Buren,	22
For Bank of the United States,	113
For Sub-Treasury Bill,	8

Raleigh Register.

Wilmington and Raleigh Railroad Company.—The regular annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company met in Wilmington, on the 7th instant, and adjourned on Thursday afternoon.

The meeting was organized by calling Col. ANDREW JOYNER, of Halifax, to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. J. McRee and Housted, secretaries. Gen. James Owen was unanimously re-elected President of the Company, and the old Directors were again chosen without a dissenting voice. Messrs. Jos. S. Battle, Richd. Washington, E P. Hall, and J. Cassidy, the former Directors on the part of the State, have been re appointed for the ensuing year, so that the Board now stands.

JAMES OWEN, *President.*

A. LAZARUS,	P. K. DICKINSON,
A. ANDERSON,	Dr. T. H. WRIGHT,
W. B. MEARS,	ROBT. COWAN.

Directors chosen by the Stockholders.

E. P. HALL,	R. WASHINGTON,
J. CASSIDY,	J. S. BATTLE,

Directors appointed by the State.

Col. Andrew Joyner was the proxy on behalf of the State. So large a number of Stockholders has never before convened in North Carolina, and we think we are justified in predicting the happiest results may be confidently anticipated from the zeal and energy manifested by all.

That the work will be soon brought to a happy conclusion we have not a doubt, and we sincerely hope and believe, that the spirit manifested by this meeting will rapidly diffuse itself throughout the whole State. It is absolutely impossible that the intelligent gentlemen present at this meeting can fail to engraft upon the respective portions of the State in which they reside, the same ardent desire to improve their condition, and elevate the character of North Carolina, by developing the rich resources which are now buried within her bosom.

There were about fifty delegates present representing 4,668 shares of private stock, and Col. Joyner, representing the stock of the State.

The following counties were represented in the meeting:—Halifax, Nash, Edgecombe, Green, Lenoir, Johnston, Wayne, Duplin, Bladen, Brunswick, and New Hanover.—*Wil. Adv.*

More frauds in packing Cotton.—Another attempt of this kind has just been discovered at one of the Factories in this town. Two bales, thoroughly wet, and of course destroyed, which there is no difficulty in tracing at once to the gin where it was packed. The perpetrators of such frauds will learn, after a while, that it is a losing business, the arrangements being such that detection must follow.—*Fay. Obs.*

Wheat Crop.—We learn from the Petersburg Intelligencer that the recent flattering prospects of an abundant Wheat Crop in some parts of Virginia have been destroyed by the appearance, already, of the Chinch Bug. We have heard no complaint of the kind from the Wheat region of North Carolina.

The grain crop in this State will doubtless be very large; as we understand that in many places the cultivation of Cotton is totally abandoned, in consequence of the low price.—*Fay. Obs.*

[The prospect so far of a good crop in this vicinity is very flattering.—*Ed. Jour.*]

A Sign.—The New York Times, formerly a warm administration paper, but now the organ of the Conservatives in that city, has hoisted the flag of Henry Clay and N. P. Tallmadge, as candidates for President and Vice President.

A Convention of the Banks of South Carolina and Georgia assembled in Charleston on the 22d ult. They have unanimously fixed upon the first day of January next for the resumption of specie payments.

DIED

In this place, on the 28th ultimo, ELIZABETH, daughter of Col. Wm. J. Alexander, aged about 15 months.

We are authorized to announce CALEB IRWIN, Esq., as a Candidate for a seat in the House of Commons of the next General Assembly, at the ensuing election.

May 16, 1838. 98tf

We are authorized to say that JAMES TAGERT, declines being a candidate for the office of Sheriff.

We are authorized to announce Capt. J. D. SMITH, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 7, 1838. 86tf

We are authorized to announce WM. S. NORMENT, as a candidate for the office of High Sheriff of this county, at the ensuing August election.

March 6, 1838. 88tf

E. H. ANDREWS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL be in Charlotte by the 15th of June, and remain there for a short time. He will be glad to wait on any who may wish his professional services.

May 28, 1838. 102

BUTCHERING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte that he intends to commence BUTCHERING about the middle of July, and promises to supply the citizens three times a week with good BEEF. He hopes by close attention to business, and the desire to please, to entitle himself to a liberal share of patronage.

M. S. ALEXANDER.

June 1, 1838. 400tf

CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE Rocky River Classical School will resume its exercises on Monday, the 2d day of July next, under the superintendence of Mr. Geo. M. Gibbs, A. M., in the Academy building, at Rocky River Meeting House, Cabarrus county, N. C.

Terms per Session of Five and a half months.

Tuition in the Latin and Greek Languages, $22 50

do. in Mathematical and the higher branches of English, 7 00

No deduction will be made for the loss of time on the part of pupils, except for sickness.

Boarding can be had in the best families, at convenient distance, including washing, &c., at from 5 to 6 per month.

The undoubted reputation of the above Institution, the advantages of its location, the moral and religious character of the surrounding population, and the high qualifications of the Superintendent, it is believed, will secure as liberal a patronage as ought to be desired. Parents will do well to engage their sons at an early period. By order of the Board of Trustees.

DANL. A. PENICK,
R. KIRKPATRICK,
A. ALEXANDER, } *Committee.*

May 24, 1838. 400tw3t

* * The Editor of the Cheraw Gazette will insert the above in his paper 3 times, say once in two weeks, and forward his account to the Post Master at Pioneer Mills for payment. *By order of the Committee.*

Patent Steam

FEATHER RENOVATOR

FOR

Health and Economy.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of using the above Machine in the counties of Cabarrus, Iredell, Burke, Wilkes and Ashe, respectfully inform the citizens of Cabarrus and Iredell, that they have one of the above Machines in operation in the towns Concord and Statesville, where all persons wishing there beds renovated can have them attended to. Persons are invited to call. This Machine cleanses and purifies the Feathers from all disagreeable smell, and renders them pure and soft—it also destroys the Moths.

M. W. CURRY.
C. WILSON.

June 1, 1838. 402

Lost Pocket Book.

THE subscriber lost, on Friday of April Court, in Charlotte, or on the Lawyer's road, between Charlotte and his residence, his *POCKET BOOK*, containing the following papers: One note of $10, on Wm. Query; one note of $5 55, on Hugh McCall; one note of $65, on James Pyron; one note of $20, payable to James Orman; a bill of sale for a negro girl, made to me by Mary Ann Turner, and other papers I cannot recollect, of which there are several important receipts. Any information respecting the said papers will be thankfully received, and the person liberally rewarded by the subscriber, living about 16 miles below Charlotte, 3 or 4 miles S. W. of the Lawyer's road.

JOHN Q. LEMMONS.

May 26, 1838. 401

Taken Up

ON the 12th instant, by the subscriber living in Providence settlement, about 13 miles from Charlotte, a Sorrel MARE, about 14 or 15 hands high, 8 or 9 years old, with a snip on her nose and her left hind leg swollen. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

ROBT. CUNNINGHAM.

May 30, 1838. 401r

Public Meeting Called.

A portion of the REPUBLICAN PARTY *of Providence, met a few days since, and John Weeks, Esq. being called to the chair, intercepted the following resolution was passed:*

"Resolved, That the Republican party of the County of Mecklenburg generally, are respectfully solicited and desired to meet together at the Court House in Charlotte, on Friday the 15th day of June next, then to select some fit and suitable person to be nominated for Sheriff—upon whom the Republicans of the county can unite," it is therefore hoped and desired, that they will turn out and attend the meeting from all parts of the county at the time mentioned, in order that the people themselves may have their choice in the selection of a candidate to become their Sheriff.

JNO. WEEKS, Chairman.

May 28, 1838.

GOELICKE'S MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DR. LOUIS OFFIN GOELICKE, M. D. of Germany (Europe,) belongs the imperishable honor of adding a new and precious doctrine to the Science of Medicine—a doctrine which, though vehemently opposed by some of the faculty, (of which he is a valuable member,) he proves to be as well founded in truth as any doctrine of Holy Writ—a doctrine, upon the verity of which are suspended the lives of millions of our race, and which he boldly challenges his opponents to refute, viz. *Consumption is a disease always occasioned by a disordered state of Vis Vitæ (or Life Principle) of the human body; ☞ often secretly lurking in the system for years before there is the least complaint of the Lungs ☜—and which may be as certainly, though not so quickly, cured, as a common cold or a simple headache.* An invaluably precious doctrine this, as it imparts an important lesson to the *apparently healthy* of both sexes, teaching them that this insidious foe may be an unobserved inmate of their "*clayey houses*" even while they imagine themselves secure from its attacks; teaching them that the great secret in the art of preserving health is to pluck out the disease while in the blade, and not wait till the full grown ear.

This illustrious benefactor of man is also entitled to the unfeigned gratitude of the world, for the invention of his

MATCHLESS SANATIVE,

whose healing fiat may justly claim for it such a title, since it has so signally triumphed over our great common enemy,

CONSUMPTION,

both in the first and last stages—a medicine which has thoroughly filled the vacuum in the Materia Medica, and thereby proved itself the

CONQUEROR OF PHYSICIANS;

a medicine, for which all mankind will have abundant cause to bless the beneficent hand of a kind Providence—a medicine, whose wonderous virtues have been so glowingly portrayed even by some of our clergy, in their pastoral visits to the sick chamber; by which means they often become the happy instruments of changing despondency into hope, sickness into health, and sadness of friends into joyfulness.

GOELICKE'S

Matchless Sanative,

is obtained equally from the vegetable, animal and mineral kingdoms, and thus possesses a three-fold power; and though declined as a remedy for Consumption solely, is possessed of a mysterious influence over many diseases of the human system—is a medicine which begins to be valued by Physicians, who are daily witnessing its astonishing cures of many whom they had resigned to the grasp of the Insatiable Grave.

DOSE of the Sanative, for adults, one drop; for children, a half drop; and for infants, a quarter drop; the directions explain the manner of taking a half or quarter drop.

PRICE—Three and one third dollars (**Two Dollars and Fifty Cents**) per half pint.

All persons who live in unhealthy climates, whether hot or cold—all operatives and others connected with manufactories, and all who lead sedentary and inactive lives, are exposed to various insidious maladies, which may be silently preying upon their constitutions while their countenances wear the gloom of health, and while they "suspect no danger nigh"—maladies which an *occasional use* of the Sanative would check in the bud.

The patient, while using the medicine should eat and drink (in kind, not quantity) whatever the APPETITE dictates; and not be compelled to force down, *against nature*, every medley which the tenderest friends and kindest nurses often imprudently recommend. NATURE IS THE GREAT PHYSICIAN, (the doctor and nurse only her servants;) and if we would profit by her advice, we must adhere strictly to her infallible recipe. If she order for the patient water, porter, or hock, *obey her*; if she direct fish, fowl, eggs, or a beef steak, *regard her voice*. In other words the patient should eat and drink whatever his *appetite craves*, not forgetting to be "temperate in all things."

In burning fevers, mock not the patient's instinctive call for cooling drink by simply moistening (?) his parched lips; but place by his bedside a vessel of water, put into his hands a cup, and let him slake his thirst at pleasure. This is reason; this is common sense; this is nature.

A CERTIFICATE.

From three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION in Germany, in Europe.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives. Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness, or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for what our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Offin Goelicke first came before the German public, as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base imposter and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against and for it, we were induced, from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals is a sufficient guaranty that it performs all its promises. It needed not our testimony, for wherever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAULT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this unique medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke, of Germany, thus great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has also published in the columns of a similar character—and, with many striking intelligence from several of the very interesting cases below—which, together with events, as will be seen from three eminent German physicians certificate ever establish the character of the Sanative above, and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit.

I think of going to the South, with my family sometime this fall, and in case I do I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the Physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe that it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are at liberty to publish it.

Respectfully, &c.

H. P. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Massachusetts.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable medicine in this city have in their possession, many instances which have already been voluntarily made to them of the benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents:

IVES & JEWETT, 139 Essex street.

Testimony No. 3.

From the Boston Morning Post.

THE MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

By an article in our paper to-day, it will be seen that this medicine has lost none of its virtues in crossing the Atlantic—for it appears to be working similar cures in America to those which have astonished Europe.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!

BETWEEN

"Physicians and the Matchless Sanative."

1. WHY are some of the American Physicians making such strong efforts to PUT DOWN the Matchless Sanative?—Let the public answer.

2. Why did the German Physicians at first OPPOSE Dr. Goelicke, and afterwards acknowledge him to be a GREAT BENEFACTOR to mankind? Let the public answer.

3. What medicine HAS cured, IS curing and WILL cure obstinate diseases which physicians CANNOT cure? Let Facts answer.

4. What kind of appletrees are most STONED and CLUBBED? Let farmers answer.

5. Why are physicians constantly PELTING the Sanative and saying nothing against OTHER medicines? Let their Day Book answer.

6. How did Dr. Adams attempt to convince Mr. Webster who had bought a vial of the Sanative for a member, of his family, that it was a DANGEROUS medicine?—Let one of the daily papers answer. The recent experiment which Dr. Adams tried with the Matchless Sanative, in giving a large dose of it to a dog, *without killing him*, clearly proves that the Sanative was made to CURE and not to KILL.

7. Why do some Physicians SECRETLY buy the Sanative and MIX it with their own medicines, which they use in their daily practice. Answer: that they may have the CREDIT of the CURES.

8. Why is a sick young man belonging to one of the first families in Boston, now using the Sanative, without letting the attending physician KNOW it? The recovery of his HEALTH will shortly answer.

9. Why are physicians trying to persuade agents to give up SELLING the Sanative? Answer: they know, if it should be for sale in every town in America, they would shortly be obliged to resort to SOME OTHER BUSINESS or else STARVE.

10. Why will the Matchless Sanative soon be the ONLY medicine used through the world? Let PHYSICIANS answer.

11. Why did a certain physician try to HIRE an Editor of a paper to write against the Sanative? Let his CONSCIENCE answer.

The above precious medicine (the original discovery of DR. LOUIS OFFIN GOELICKE, of Germany,) is for sale wholesale and retail, in Boston, by D. S. ROWLAND, General American Agent for the Discoverer, where numerous letters, certifying the good effects of the medicine, may be seen.

Also for sale by retail, in most of the towns in America.

☞ In places, where there is no Agent, the Post Master or any *Storekeeper* who shall write to the General Agent at Boston, will immediately be appointed an Agent.

WILLIAMS & BOYD, *Agents.*

Charlotte, May 28, 1838. 400tf

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

POETRY.

THE LOVE OF THE WORLD REPROVED OR HYPOCRISY UNMASKED.

A prophet of the Lord,
Thus my brethren, chanteth from park to park
"Good's a part in every creature
Twin'd or fellower of mine
No fate, which'er his inclination,
Hair of excommunication."
St. Rahoon's republican charge
And thus he left the priest at large—
Had he the sinful [illegible] to preach
[illegible] might strike [illegible] the rest;
[illegible] brought it hard
[illegible] debarred:
[illegible]
[illegible] in mind
[illegible]
Then clambering back—the belly thin
By saint 'tis pardonable [illegible]
He meant not to forbid the [illegible]
While others at that doctrine rail,
And piously prefer the tail.
Then, conscience freed from every clog,
Midnesians sat up the hog.

You laugh—'tis well—the tale applied,
May make you laugh on t'other side.
Renounce the world—the preacher cries,
We do—a multitude replies,
While each assents with equal grace
A sonny and friendly game at cards;
And one, whatever you may say,
Can see no evil in the play;
Some love a concert, or a race;
And others shooting and the chase,
Reviled and loved, renounced and followed,
Thus, bit by bit, the world is swallowed,
Each thinks his neighbor makes too free,
Yet likes a slice as well as he;
With sophistry their sauce they sweeten,
Till quite from tail to snout 'tis eaten.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE BROKEN BOND.

Hundreds of our youth who have read Wirt's graphic life of Patrick Henry, have actually supposed the effects ascribed by the inimitable biographer to the powers of that self-taught orator's eloquence, in the parson's cause, the beef cause, and the scene in the House of Burgesses of Virginia, on the adoption of the Federal Constitution, to be mere fantasies of the writer's brain, and out of the question in the practice of real life. To those who have never witnessed the force of eloquence upon the minds of a listening multitude, such inference may certainly appear natural and very excusable, especially if they had not the pleasure of knowing the exalted character and pure purpose of Mr. Wirt. But for others to doubt the veracity of his pen, seems very much like questioning one's own existence.

Patrick Henry, however, is not the only orator of our infant republic, who by the force of eloquence, has cleared the courts of justice and the halls of legislation. And to back this assertion, we here offer the simple story of the events, connected with the "Broken Bond," referred to at the head of this article.

Just before the war of the revolution, Deacon Dudley C. of Newhampshire, accompanied Zebina C. his neighboring merchant, to the town of Boston. They had called on Mr. Frazier, a large importer of foreign fabrics; with whom Mr. Z. C. was in the habit of dealing. The deacon thoughtful and enterprising, proposed trade also; but the wary citizen declined the purchase of his butternut and hickory pitts, his pickle trout, and bales of pelitry; but finally expressed his wish to purchase a drove of cats, for a ship which he was about to send to a quarter of the world where the animal was unknown. But said the crafty purchaser, they must be trained to the whip, had to regulate marches across the country to ship board, and often to a market in foreign trade. The deacon thought of the offer, and concluded that as horses, mules, horned cattle, sheep, hogs, and turkies had been trained and driven by thousands across the country to a market, he could not see why the cat also might not be trained for the same purpose. At all events if he could drive out them he was sure he could train them to follow him, for his old Tab often followed him to the field and woods. He therefore concluded to furnish the drove of cats. A bond was drawn and executed, and a large sum of money was advanced, in order to enable him to prosecute his arrangment. On reaching his home, the Deacon immediately prepared a room in his garret, and began to collect his drove, exercising them every morning under the crack and lash of his long whip, to regular marches round the room.

The plan operated favorably while the number of cats were small, and the space sufficient for free movement; but when he had assembled a large number opposition arose; and when the whip was applied to force obedience, the whole mass as by common consent and simultaneous movement, pounced upon the poor Deacon, and would have torn him piecemeal, but for the timely aid of the family, who roused by the noise burst the door of the chamber, and allowed the cats to escape. The deacon fortunately survived his wounds, returned the money advanced him by Frazier through the agency of his neighbor C., and relinquished the contract.

The war which ensued called the whole strength of the country into the battle field, and both the high contracting parties to the cat contract, did their country some little service.

Some ten years after the peace of 1783 Frazier on closing his business, journeyed through the interior to collect his balances; and among the rest called on the deacon for the fulfilment of his bond, demanding the amount of advance (which the country merchant had never returned) with interest, and a heavy sum as smart money for neglecting to perform his covenant.

This was like a thunderbolt to the ears of the poor Deacon, who had not once doubted but that the merchant's money had been promptly returned and the bond cancelled. Presuming there must be some mistake in the matter, he resisted payment; and an action was instituted to enforce the demand. The cause was brought to an issue at the village of Keene, where the good people had just finished a new and tasteful church, and had turned the old one elevated some eight or ten feet upon a granite foundation over to the purposes of justice. The Deacon when he found himself drawn into the law, employed the slick-headed, eagle-eyed and eloquent Ben. West, to defend his cause; and against him had been pitted the young and brilliant J. Mason. From the singular character of the case, the parties litigant, and the high standing of the counsel employed, a general interest had been excited; and women and children thronged to the house to a literal stuffing to hear the story of the Broken Bond.

The pleadings were opened by young Mason, with a bold flourish of anticipated triumph, frequently mingled with a lurking sneer at any serious attempt at defence—and he was replied to by the grave and stubborn charge of a direct and premeditated attempt upon the life of the venerable Deacon,—an officer who in those days and among the people stood in sacred relation to the church, next to the minister.

To sustain this charge, the witty counsel first held the princely clad full powdered merchant up to the gaze of the court and crowd, as an old notorious and experienced cat dealer, familiar with all their habits, and so long immured to their society, as to have imbibed most of their nature, alledging that if shut up alone in the jury's lobby, he would instantly seem far his old companions. This brought a tremendous burst of irrepressible laughter from the whole crowd, and set the bench in a perceptible titter. When the fit had fairly subsided, he adroitly changed his key, and presented the unoffending, grey headed deacon, cast helpless upon the floor, beset by a hundred furious animals made desperate by hunger and long confinement—some fastened upon his throat, sucking out his life blood, and others at his face, gashing his cheeks and tearing out his eyes with their claws. His peculiar picture brought the whole scene before the eyes of the court, the jury and the people whose sympathy was excited to a shower of tears, commingled with audible imprecations on the head of the wretch who had plotted the mischief.

Of this general excitement, the adroit counsul took instant advantage, and, bearing with irresistible force upon the feelings and conscience of the discomfitted merchant, assigned in tones of language that went to his heart and harrowed up all his sensibilities, his position with cats in this life, and in the life to come—with an escort of cats as he made his journey thither. This denunciation was vivid, withering and overwhelming, and was instantly followed by a continued chorus of cat squalls, proceeding from among the very feet of the spectators, as though the astonished escort had actually arrived to accompany their self-devoted merchant on his untried journey. The children began to cry, the women to scream, and the men to stare, and all to move en masse towards the door way, seeking immediate egress. The panic was universal, the jam fearful, and to many nearly fatal. Some fell and were trampled upon, others pitched headlong down the granite steps, bruising their flesh, breaking their bones while others leaped from windows twenty feet from the ground. The house was cleared, neither judge nor jury would return to it that day; the cause went for the Deacon by general acclamation—and a committee was appointed to investigate the matter the following day.

Some time after the death of Mr. West, which happened immediately after the adjournment of the celebrated Hartford Convention, of which he was a member, and which was the only public trust he was ever prevailed upon to accept, it was discovered that he, finding the Deacon's defence desperate, added stratagem to his eloquence, and placed the night previous a number of boys under the floor of the court-room with cats, who, upon a concerted signal, were to make their squall. They were admitted through the rear wall and after night secretly dismissed.

CHIEF-JUSTICE MARSHALL.

We heard recently an anecdote of this distinguished man, which so strongly illustrates the dignity and simplicity of his character, that we venture to relate it, hoping it may come into the hands of his future biographer, and be woven into the thread of his narrative. It occurred in this City, on the occasion of one of the Chief-Justice's periodical visits to hold the Federal Court for this District. The old Crier of the Court having removed or died, the Marshal, Gen. Daniel, selected a new recruit, and gave him some days before hand, the necessary Proclamations and forms to commit to memory, that he might be *au fait* when the Court met. The important day at length arrived, and the Crier, with his "task well conned," made his appearance, attracting the attention of every one by the loftiness of his stride, and an air of conscious self-importance which he made no effort to conceal. Every thing went off admirably at first. The Proclamation to Jurors, Witnesses, were roared out most sonorously, and the time having arrived for charging the Grand Jury, the Chief-Justice pulled out his well-thumbed paper, and waiting a few moments for the usual ovation of silence to be given by the Crier, but observing no movement to that effect, commenced his Charge. He had proceeded some way in it, when the Crier, aroused from his reverie, found what was going on, and considering the whole matter informal, with the quickness of thought, stepped into the bar between the Court and Jury, and addressing the Judge in a mendatory voice, cried—"Stop Sir!" Stop Sir!" The Chief Justice who seemed to see in a moment through the whole transaction, instead of ordering the Crier to prison for a contempt, stopped, as commanded, and quietly awaited the result. A dead silence reigned throughout the Court. The fall of a pin might have been heard. What now, mentally exclaimed each beating bosom? The astonishment depicted on every countenance may well be imagined, when the Crier, drawing himself up to his full length, bawled out—"*O yes! O yes! O yes!* All manner of persons are required to keep silence, upon pain of imprisonment, while the Honorable Judge is giving his Charge to the Grand Jury."

When he finished this Proclamation, he turned to the Court, with an air of complacency, and a wave of the hand, and said to the Chief Justice—"You may go on Sir." Every one expected to see the unfortunate Crier sent to Jail as a matter of course, but, without cracking a smile, the Chief Justice commenced his charge *de novo* and went through as though nothing had happened. He saw, at once that the conduct of the Crier proceeded from no disrespect to the Court, but from ignorance, and a desire to perform his duty punctiliously, and with the kindness, so characteristic of the man overlooked the whole affair. But the scene was one, worthy of the pencil of HOGARTH, and deserves to be recorded to the honor of that great and good man, who has passed from earth to his reward in Heaven.—*R. Reg.*

American Senator's in Private Society.—Mr. Clay, sitting upright on the sofa, with his snuff box ever in his hand, would discourse for many an hour in his even, soft, deliberate tone, on any one of the great subjects of American policy which we might happen to start, always amusing us with the moderation of estimate and speech which so impetuous a nature has been able to attain. Mr. Webster, laying back at his ease, telling stories, cracking jokes, shaking the room with burst after burst of laughter, or smoothly discoursing to the perfect felicity of the logical part of one's constitution, would illuminate an evening now and then. Mr. Calhoun, the cast-iron man, who looks as if he had never been born, and never could be extinguished, would come in sometimes to keep our understandings upon a painful stretch for a short while, and leave us to take to pieces his close, rapid, theoretically illustrated talk, and see what we could make of it. We found it usually more worth retaining as a curiosity, than as either very just or useful.—*Miss Martineau's Retrospect of Western Travel.*

A *Young Chap.*—A gentleman travelling, found by the wayside a man he supposed to be 50 years of age weeping most bitterly,—desirous to learn the cause of such immoderate grief, he inquired of the old gentleman, why it was that he was crying. He was informed that his father had just been whipping him! 'Your father!' exclaimed the astonished traveller, is it possible that your father is alive?' 'Yes sir, said the mourner, 'he lives in that house,' pointing to a small habitation near the road. The traveller was anxious to see the father, and accordingly turned into the house, where he saw and conversed with him expostulating with him on the absurdity of his conduct, in whipping as old a man as his son. The old man apologized saying that the young rascal had been throwing rocks at his grandfather who was at work in the garden.—*Brownsville Banner.*

A Fair Offer.—Make, says Dr. Franklin, an estimate of all you owe, and of all that is owing to you. Reduce the same to a note. As fast as you collect pay over to those you owe. If you cannot collect, renew your note every year, and get the best security you can. Go to business diligently, and be industrious; waste no idle moments, be very economical in all things; discard all pride; be faithful in your duty to your God, by regular and hearty prayer, morning and night; attend church and meeting every Sunday, and do unto all men as they should do unto you. If you are too needy in your circumstances to give to the poor, do whatever else is in your power for them cheerfully; but if you can always help the worthy poor and unfortunate. Pursue this course diligently and sincerely, for seven years; and if you are not happy, comfortable, and independent in your circumstances, come to me and I will pay your debts.

Remedial.—A friend of ours suggests, that hereafter if young ladies should discover holes in their black silk stockings just as they are dressing for Church, and their mothers should be too conscientious to darn them, they had better adopt the Chapel Hill remedy, i. e. black the skin with ink opposite to the hole. This is one of the *greatest discoverries of modern times.*—*Sal. Watch.*

A neat Reply.—A young lady at school engaged in the study of grammar was asked if 'kiss' was a common or proper noun, with hesitancy replied, 'it is common and proper."

A NEW COACH & GIG SHOP.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country, that he has taken the old stand, formerly occupied by Capt. Thos. Dwight, and is now prepared to carry on the **Coach Making** in its various branches. Having purchased a stock of good materials, seasoned lumber, &c., and having had long experience in the business, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage. Every effort on his part shall be used in trying to make his work equal, if not surpass, any made in this section of country.

All REPAIRING done with neatness and despatch. Also, all kinds of Smith work.

CHARLES OVERMAN.

April 10, 1838. 93tf

N. B. Two or three apprentices of good morals and industrious habits, will be taken to the above business, if application be made soon. C. O.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April Term, 1838.

Samuel H. Smith } Original Attachment.
vs.
B. M. Flanagan. }

Levied on two negroes, the property of defendant, viz: a girl named Nancy, aged 11, and a boy named Wallace aged 6 years.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not an inhabitant of this State, *Ordered, therefore,* that publication be made six weeks, in the Charlotte Journal, that unless he appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for Mecklenburg county, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in July next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment by default will be entered against him.

Witness, Braly Oates, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 4th Monday in April, A. D 1838. B. OATES, C. C. C.

May 8, 1838. *Price adv.* 93$. 6w

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MECKLENBURG COUNTY.
IN EQUITY.

James Barnett
vs.
James Spratt, Adm'r. and the heirs at law of James Spratt, dec'd.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Mary Spratt, Lastly Wright and his wife Martha, Nancy Smith, Alexander Greer and his wife Peggy, Defendants in this suit, are not residents of this State, *It is therefore ordered,* that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless said defendants, be and appear at our next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court house in Charlotte, on the 3d Monday of August next, and plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, judgment pro confesso will be entered up against them, and the bill set for hearing, ex parte as to them.

Test: D. R. DUNLAP, C. & M. E.

April 12, 1838. *Price adv.* 93$

For Sale.

12 Bls Superfine FLOUR.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

March 21, 1838. 90tf

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1 dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 13tf

ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 28 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up and then break out again; but most of the time it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

Wrapping Paper.

THE subscribers have on hand for sale, a supply of good Wrapping Paper.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

April 11, 1838. 93tf

Wrapping Paper,

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carson's Store, on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 66tf

Notice!!

THE [illegible] just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. That you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with CASH.

We have still on hands a superior

Stock of Goods,

which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and must lower to such as pay cash.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

[illegible]

CABINET BUSINESS AGAIN.

THE subscriber [illegible] has purchased the [illegible] shop lately occupied by Mr. [illegible] offers his services to the citizens of Charlotte and the surrounding country. Having procured good materials, he flatters himself that he will be able to give satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage, and having a thorough knowledge of the business he flatters himself that he will not be surpassed by any—and moreover, he will use all means in his power to please and accommodate his customers. He will keep constantly on hand every article in his line of business, or make to a sufficient number made, to supply the present demand. The subscriber tenders his thanks to the community for the liberal patronage heretofore received, and prays a continuance of the same.

All kinds of REPAIRING neatly executed and with despatch.

ORDERS from a distance will be thankfully received and punctually attended to.

He may be found at all times at his shop 4 doors north east of the Jail, in the house formerly occupied by Mr. John McCorkle, for at his dwelling, immediately in the rear.

All orders for COFFINS attended to at moderate and despatch.

J. P. PRITCHARD.

March 21, 1838. 90tf

N. B. Turning of all kinds attended to.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, and as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to secure a share of the public favor.

All orders for COFFINS attended to.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 6, 1838. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above line neatly repaired on the shortest notice.

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—MAY 22.

Brandy, Peach,	85 a 90	Feathers,	27 a
do Apple,	60 a 75	Iron,	11 a
Bacon,	10 a 11	Molasses,	25 a
Beeswax,	22	Nails, cut,	
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	7 a
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Loaf,	16 a
Cotton, old,	8 a 9	Lump,	15
do new,	7 a 10	Salt, in sacks,	65 a
Corn,	75	do bushel,	
Flour, Country,	6¾ a 7	Tallow,	8 a
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,	

CHERAW—MAY 22.

Bacon,	12 a 14	Iron,	4 a
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lard,	12 a
Bagging,	16 a 25	Molasses,	30 a
Bale Rope,	10 a 12½	Oats,	37½ a
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Rice,	4 a
Cotton, old,	8 a 9	Sugar,	9 a
do new,	7 a 10	Salt, in sacks,	65 a
Corn,	75	do bushel,	
Flour, Country,	6¾ a 7	Tallow,	8 a
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,	

CAMDEN—MAY 12.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 30	Flour,	6 a
do Tow,	19 a 24	Molasses, Cuba,	30 a
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	do N. O.	35 a
Bacon,	12 a 13½	Rice,	4 a
Butter,	20 a 25	Sugar,	9 a
Cotton,	6 a 10	Salt, per sack,	1 75 a
Coffee,	14 a 20	Tallow,	8 a
Corn,	75 a 80	Whiskey,	25 a

COLUMBIA—APRIL 28.

Bagging, Hemp,	18 a 25	Corn,	70 a
Bale Rope,	13 a 15	Oats,	37½ a
Bacon, Round,	12 a 17	Iron, Swedes,	5 a
Butter, Country,	20 a 30	do English,	6 a
Cotton,	7 a 9½	Lard, New,	12 a
Mackerel,	7½ a 13	Molasses, Cuba,	32 a
Flour, Country,	6½ a 9	do N. O.	30 a

CHARLESTON—MAY 19.

Bacon,	12 a 14	Mackerel, No 1,	16 a
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a 20	do No 2,	12 a
do Tow,	14 a 16	do No 3,	10 a
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Nails, cut,	10
Beeswax,	22	Oats,	45 a
Cotton, Upland,	9 a 10½	Rice, prime,	4 a
Coffee, prime,	10 a 12	do inferior,	3 a
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in sacks,	80 a
Corn,	90	do in bulk,	75 a
Flour, Country,		do T. Island,	1 00 a
Iron, Russian,	5½	Sugars,	8 a
do Swedes,	5	Loaf and Lump,	12 a
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,	30 a
Molasses, Cuba,	30 a 32	Tallow,	9 a
do N. O.	35 a 40	Whiskey,	27 a

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York 2½ per cent. premium; other places at the North, 2½ per cent. premium.
North Carolina money, par.
Commercial Bank, Columbia, par.
Camden Bank, par.
Bills Merchants Bank, Cheraw, 1½ per cent.